

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

OF THE

COUNTY OF WARWICK

PAUPER LUNATIC ASYLUM.

FOR THE YEAR 1867.

PRINTER BY H. SHARPE, ADVERTISER OFFICE, WARWICK.



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A LIST OF
THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS,
APPOINTED AT THE EPIPHANY SESSIONS, 1868.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF VISITORS

TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, EPIPHANY, 1868.

IN their last Annual Report, the Committee of Visitors submitted to this Court a Plan, which had been revised and approved by the Commissioners in Lunacy, for removing some defects which were found practically to exist in the arrangement of the Baths, Closets, and Drainage of the Asylum, thereby to improve the salubrity of the Wards, and at the same time to enlarge the accommodation for Patients, by obtaining space for 22 additional Beds on the Female side, where increased room was much wanted. The Court gave its sanction to this plan; and made an order that it should be carried into effect. The Committee have now to report, that the Alterations, in accordance with the Plan sanctioned by the Court, have been nearly completed, and to a certain extent are already in use. The Tender for the Works, which the Committee accepted, from Mr. JONES, of Birmingham, was £2950. The Contractor has received £1200 up to the present time; and the work has been substantially carried out. The increased accommodation hereby obtained, together with the additions heretofore made, on various occasions since the Asylum was first opened, has raised the capability of admitting Patients to a total of 463, viz., 207 Males and 256 Females; being an addition of 138 over 325, the number for which the Asylum was originally constructed. It is the duty of the Committee to inform the Court, that these occasional additions, which from time to time the Committee has been enabled to make, to meet the increasing accumulation of Patients in the Asylum, have now reached the extreme point to which they can be carried; the Wash-house, Laundry, Kitchen, and other offices, originally constructed for 325 Patients, are become inconvenient for the increased numbers which can now be admitted into the Asylum; and any further augmentation of the Building, (should it become necessary,) must be made upon a large and comprehensive scale. Looking at the gradual increase in the number of Patients, which year by year has been taking place since 1860, when the total number reached 326, the limit of the original construction, to the present year, 1867, when it has been as high as 445, the Committee feel it their duty

to call the serious attention of the Court to these facts. The number this day are, Males 201, Females 224, Total 425. The number of admissions during the year has been 95 ; the Discharges, 52 ; the Deaths, 47—Total discharged or died, 99. Two of the Commissioners in Lunacy visited the Asylum in November last, and expressed themselves well pleased with the general management of the Institution, and with the condition of the Patients. It only remains for the Committee to record their continued confidence in the Medical Superintendent, Dr. PARSEY, the Matron, Medical Assistant, the Steward, and the officers generally, and to express their satisfaction at the manner in which the Asylum is conducted.

(Signed)

WILLIAM DICKINS.

BOLTON KING.

LEIGH.

E. WHEELER.

R. N. C. HAMILTON.

C. PILKINGTON.

J. O. BACCHUS.

DR. PARSEY'S REPORT.

IN presenting my Report on the condition of the Asylum and movements of its inmates during the past year, I venture to express the hope that the results of the year's labours will approve themselves to your Committee as in no way more unsatisfactory than those of its predecessors; for, with about an average number of admissions, the percentage of discharges has been higher than that of any previous year; and the mortality, though in excess of that of either of the two immediately preceding years, is still barely that of the general average of Asylums. And I am sure it will be a satisfaction to the Committee to observe from the subjoined figures, that, though in the male department there is but a very small margin of accommodation, the actual numbers in the Asylum are lower by six than they were at the commencement of the year; thus compensating for the excessive increase in the year 1866, which was more than double the average.

The tabulated changes are as follows:—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the Asylum 1st of January, 1867, including			
1 Female on trial	190	242	432
Admitted	50	45	95
Total Number under Treatment	240	287	527
Recovered	11	32	43
Relieved	3	6	9
Died	25	22	47
Average Daily Number under Treatment	200	235	435
Largest Number of Males on any day	207		
Ditto ditto Females ditto		243	
Numbers on 31st of December, 1867, including 3			
Females on trial	201	227	428

These figures show recoveries in the proportion of $45\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to the admissions, the highest per centage attained in previous years having being 41; and a mortality of $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the average number resident, and nearly 9 per cent. on the total number under treatment. But the striking feature in them is the great discrepancy in the proportion of recoveries of the two sexes. Under exactly the same medical treatment and moral government, with structural appliances and sanitary arrangements, occupations, and amusements, in fact, with all the special and general means for promoting recovery and a good standard of health, adopted with equal care and impartiality for either sex; the results of

the year's management give 22 per cent. of recoveries amongst males, against 71 per cent. among females. The cause of this difference is, I believe, attributable partly to the favourable nature of the female admissions, but chiefly to the peculiarly unfavourable condition, both bodily and mental, of the males on admission, as compared with the females. This is to some extent an exceptional year; but so far as my own experience in Asylums, which now spreads over more than twenty years, can guide me, and I believe I am borne out by the experience of others, I have no hesitation in saying that among males of all ages disorders of the nervous system, consequent on or leading to incurable organic changes and mental decay, are far graver in their character than among females: the most degraded forms of idiocy, the worst phases of epilepsy, and of acute and chronic lesions of the nervous centres, are to be found in the male sex much more frequently than in the female; and, illustrating this by the admissions into this Asylum during the past year, the period with which I have especially to deal, there have been received seven male idiots of a very degraded type, the only class that is (with rare exceptions) sent here, and no female idiots; five male epileptics, whose disease has culminated in insanity, and no females; eight males labouring under fatal general paralysis or structural disorganization of brain, and four females; giving, from the admissions of the year, twenty males and only four females hopelessly incurable from irremediable changes or deficiencies in the nervous structures; independently of those afflicted with other incurable bodily disease, or with chronic mental disturbance. Among these male admissions five have been mere children, two of them seven years of age, one eight, one nine, and one twelve; four of whom are congenital idiots of a very low grade; and the fifth has mental decay and irritability consequent on aggravated epilepsy. Whether children of such tender age (and these are not the only examples of them that have been received here) are proper objects for care and treatment in a County Lunatic Asylum, it is scarcely my business to offer an opinion here. Such institutions are by law the receptacles for all insane poor sent to them under the prescribed forms; and idiocy is included in the legal definition of insanity. But I think I shall be quite in order in stating that the statistics of other County Asylums show that the transmission to them of young children is not a prevailing custom; for, taking the returns for the last year of the first fifteen Asylums that have come to my hand, I find that out of nearly 2,300 patients admitted only five have been under ten years of

age. I have, so far as I am able, met the difficulty here by associating such cases with some others comparatively harmless, in a ward under the care of a man and his wife, of whose assiduity in tending their difficult charge I cannot speak too highly. Of the 201 male patients now in the Asylum twenty-eight are thus disposed of; and of these seventeen are under twenty-one years of age, and six over twenty-six years; and only five of the whole number are in mental development of a capacity much above their youngest associates. So far as the care of them in-doors is concerned I have no reason to be dissatisfied; their ward is one of the best ordered, cleanest, and neatest in the Asylum; and, according to their capacity, both amusement and simple occupation are provided for them; but the chief difficulty to contend with, a difficulty not unattended with risk, is the safe custody of them when out of doors, where, when weather allows, they ought to pass a large portion of their time. The structural arrangements of the Asylum preclude the setting aside of a special garden or airing ground for their use; and for ordinary daily exercise they are obliged to use grounds similarly appropriated to about eighty insane adults.

Two of the admissions this year have been removals from the Criminal Lunatic Asylum, at Broadmoor, in pursuance of the recent Criminal Lunatics Act, which provides that criminals who have become insane shall, at the expiration of their sentence, be transferred from the Government Asylum to that of the county or borough in which the offence was committed, to be there regarded and dealt with as ordinary lunatics. One of the two remitted here belonged not to the county but to Birmingham, and was consequently passed on, under orders, to the Asylum for that borough. The other, an Irishwoman, shortly after finding her way into this county, in 1860, was committed to gaol, and after a few weeks' detention there, was moved to this Asylum, where she remained until shortly after the opening of the Government Asylum, to which she was transmitted in 1863, and is now returned here under the new Act. In her previous detention here, as at Broadmoor, her conduct and language, independent of her general excitement, were persistently of so disgusting and degraded a nature, and yet so much under her own control, as to have gained for her the repute of being about the most offensive and difficult to manage female that has fallen within the experience of either Asylum. For several weeks after her second admission here, in August last, we did not experience so much trouble with her as formerly; she was evidently in good humour at the change

which had given her perhaps a little more freedom and enjoyment than were compatible with the discipline of the worst ward of the Criminal Asylum; but the baneful influence of her presence soon manifested itself, by exciting a noisy and insubordinate restlessness among some, and an angry irritable sense of discontent and discomfort among others of the patients, with whom she is obliged to be associated. Latterly the good effects of the change have passed off, and she is again, at least for a time, the disgusting *mauvais sujet* of the Asylum.

From our own County Gaol I am glad to be able to say that in the course of the year only one patient has been received.

With respect to the discharges of females, the favourable result already noticed, has, doubtless, been influenced mainly by the character of the admissions during the past and latter portion of the preceding year; and it is greatly to be hoped that this is an index, so far as that sex is concerned, that the greater proportion of the long standing chronic cases from the different Unions have now found their way here; and that for the future we may have to deal more with newly occurring ones, or those of comparatively recent development. When that desirable time is really reached, then your Committee will have good grounds for judging what are to be the limits of your Asylum accommodation, so far as lunatics, irrespective of idiots, are concerned; for heretofore one of the chief sources of increase has been the persistent influx of hopelessly chronic cases. That this influx should be declining in this county is a matter of reasonable expectation, as the Asylum accommodation for the insane poor in Warwickshire is proportionately higher than that of any of the counties in England, except Dorsetshire and the North Riding of Yorkshire. On the first of January, 1867, eighty per cent. of the lunatics and idiots, returned as under poor law supervision in this county, had Asylum accommodation; and, as of the remaining twenty per cent., Birmingham appears to be responsible for the larger proportion, the county proper is left in a very favourable position. And as it further appears that of those remaining in the Union houses by far the greater proportion are idiots, it would seem that any further accommodation points rather to provision for that particular class than for lunatics proper. Certain statistics that I have been able to collect for your Committee during the past autumn add forcibly to this conclusion, as they show that, in addition to the idiots now in workhouses (101), there is a very large proportion of idiotic poor scattered throughout the parishes, many of them not absolutely in receipt of parochial assistance; but the younger

of them at least deserving some sort of training and care to prevent their further degradation with advancing years.

The enlargement of the female side of the building in the autumn, giving accommodation for twenty additional patients, added to an actual, though probably only temporary, decrease in the number of our female inmates, has very materially eased the pressure for room in that department, which was felt in the earlier part of the year, at one period of which every available bed for females was in occupation; and for the present there is no reason to fear that the resources of the Asylum will be inadequate to the demand made on them for any ordinary admissions of patients of that sex. Of the means for meeting the demand on the male side of the Asylum made for future admissions, I cannot speak with anything like the same confidence. The addition of twenty beds, about a year and a half ago, has already been absorbed by the unusual influx of idiots, epileptics, and other chronic cases that I have already referred to; and, unless these are in some measure the clearings of different parishes, consequent on a sort of premium on their removal here being offered by the late Act, which transferred the charge of maintenance of their insane poor from the individual parishes to the common funds of the Unions, I am afraid your Committee will find it to be not an easy matter to determine how to meet the continuous demand for space in this department. At present there are only six vacancies for male patients, and any further enlargement, to be efficient, must involve considerable outlay; for the various domestic and other offices, the shops, gas works, &c., which were in their original construction supposed to be required to meet the necessities of an Asylum of about three hundred patients, are now used for nearly half as many more; and it is self-evident that any further material additions must involve considerable enlargements or even reconstruction of these different buildings.

Among the deaths 25 were the result of organic disease of the brain, apoplexy or epilepsy; 5 of consumption; 7 of mere decay of age—the ages varying from 71 to 90; the remainder (10) were caused by ordinary fatal diseases of general life, with three exceptions. One of these, an epileptic of the very worst type, hastened his death by an extremely rare accident, one scarcely known except in very early life, when the development of the bones is still imperfect. In his contortions connected with his epilepsy, he was in the habit of suddenly drawing up his knees to his face with such force as to seriously hurt it, or make his

nose bleed profusely ; and on one occasion the jaw was found to be split exactly up the middle line of the chin, the line along which union of the two halves of the bone takes place in infancy. In an unusually restless epileptic, without sense of acute pain, or mental capacity to understand the meaning of an injury, it was impossible to keep the portions of bone in apposition to promote union ; and, doubtless, the constitutional irritation from this accident assisted in causing his death. Two others, one a male and one a female, died from impaction of food in the windpipe. The man at the time of death was ravenously eating a piece of pork pie given him by a relative who had come to visit him ; and, in his attempt at swallowing, a mass of the imperfectly masticated crust accumulated at the top of his throat, and part passed into the windpipe, causing immediate death. A similar condition in the female, with similar result, was produced by an imperfect act of vomiting after taking her usual dinner. Both these persons were general paralytics, and in their ordinary diet the precaution was taken to have their bread and vegetables properly broken, and their meat passed through a mincing machine. There are in this Asylum so many inmates either paralysed, or incapable of properly masticating their food, that minced dinners have to be provided daily for about sixty of them.

Another occurrence in the year that might have been attended by serious consequences was the fracture of the thigh of a bad epileptic, caused by a fall whilst attempting to climb over a gate. The source of danger here was continual displacement and irritation of the broken ends during restlessness and epileptic paroxysms, and consequent serious constitutional irritation ; but the patient was constantly watched by special attendants night and day for many weeks ; and, fortunately, a good union was established without any untoward occurrence.

A change in the working staff of the attendants has this autumn been made by the appointment of a head attendant for the female department. For many years I did not feel the want of such an officer ; and for some time after the special usefulness of one began to force itself upon me, was unwilling to ask your Committee to sanction the change ; for, so long as an asylum is of a size to be capable of unaided supervision by the chief officers, I believe that it affords by far the greatest facilities for promoting the efficient treatment and personal comfort of the inmates ; and it is only because this Asylum has of late years been growing beyond such size that I submitted the request to you. According to my observation and experience, the distinctive characteris-

tics and leading advantages of small over large asylums consist in the facility they afford for the chief officers personally identifying themselves with the habits, wants, and peculiarities of the patients, and exhibiting an interest in many of those minor details, which, in the aggregate, are so essential to their successful moral, as well as special treatment. But when they become massed in large numbers under a routine discipline carried out by a complicated staff of officials, each of these latter may conscientiously perform the duties entrusted to him, but there his interest usually ends; or, if it does not, he finds that he is trenching on the supposed duties of some other official, which is but too apt to lead to disagreement and discord, all reacting to the disadvantage or discomfort of their charges; the domestic element is, with increase of size, more and more eliminated as a prime feature of management; and the establishment becomes too much of a routine worked by a complicated machinery always more or less out of gear; the result being far from satisfactory, if the individual care, comfort, and mental improvement of the patients are to be taken as the standard of efficiency.

So far as the general discipline of the Asylum and treatment of the patients are concerned, there has, beyond this one change, appeared no reason to diverge from the custom of former years. Medical treatment is, I hope, fairly supplemented by hygienic and moral aids to the promotion of a good standard of health; and, among the minor matters contributing to their personal comfort, I think I may, in the patients' names, thank your Committee for having ordered a supply of hot-water dishes for the conveyance of cooked provisions from the main kitchen to the different wards. Many of our poor inmates are quite alive to the additional enjoyment (as I am to the additional healthfulness) of making their dinner off meat and vegetables, not nominally, but really, hot. I should also not omit to mention a present of ten choice engravings from Messrs. Graves, of Pall Mall, London, and others of several very useful volumes of books from friends. Pictures and books, and especially old volumes of the cheaper non-sensational periodicals, are always very acceptable sources of amusement; and, though a fair supply of these latter for immediate use is always kept up, wear and tear are very great; and, from necessarily frequent changes among the patients, especially among the more curable of them, old volumes come again among them with all the freshness of the most recent numbers of serials.

Throughout the year my endeavours to maintain the character and usefulness of the Asylum have been well seconded by those asso-

ciated with me in a work, which, though in many respects fraught with interest, is in its detail and responsibilities attended by periods of much wearying anxiety. Tabulated Statements of such statistical matters as are generally considered useful, are appended; and the whole is submitted with the hope that it will meet with the approval of your Committee, and a continuance of that personal confidence which has heretofore been no ordinary encouragement; more especially in those times of doubt and emergency, for which no general principles can be laid down; but which, involving as they sometimes do, serious responsibility, can be resolved only by the prompt decision of the moment.

W. H. PARSEY, M.D.

1st JANUARY, 1868.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS,
DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS DURING THE
YEAR 1867.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Asylum January 1, 1867				190	242	432
Admitted {		M.	F.			
	For the first time ..	47	38			
	After previous dis-charge.....	3	6	50	45	95
	Returned from Criminal Asylum	0	1			
Total under care during the Year				240	287	527
Discharged or Removed :—						
	Recovered	11	32			
	Relieved	2	6	14	38	52
	Not improved	1	0			
Died				25	22	47
Remaining December 31, 1867 (including the absent on trial)				201	227	428
Average Number resident during the Year				200	235	435

TABLE 2.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, RE-ADMISSIONS,
DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS FROM THE OPENING OF
THE ASYLUM, ON JUNE 1, 1852, TO DEC. 31ST, 1867.

				Males.	Females.	Total.
Admitted for the first time				706	721	1427
Re-admitted				49	77	126
Total of Cases admitted				755	798	1553
Discharged or Removed :—		M.	F.			
	Recovered	200	297			
	Relieved	41	56	268	359	627
	Not improved	27	6			
Died				286	212	498
Remaining 31st December, 1867				201	227	428
Average Number resident during the 15½ Years				147.6	163.3	310.9

TABLE 3.

SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS; WITH ANNUAL PER CENTAGE OF RECOVERIES TO ADMISSIONS; AND MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY; SINCE OPENING OF ASYLUM.

Years.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining at end of Year.			Average Numbers Resident.			Per centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per centage of Deaths on Average Numbers Resident.		
	Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			M.			M.			M.			M.			M.		
	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.	Total.	F.	M.
<div> Last 6 months of 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859 1860 1861 1862 1863 1864 1865 1866 1867 </div>	68	77	145	8	3	5	1	0	1	4	10	13	58	72	130	40	47	87	7	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	4	7
	52	49	101	14	13	13	...	...	...	15	11	11	86	102	188	73	92	165	25	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
	52+	30	82	22	8	14	...	...	...	24	13	11	112	108	220	102	104	206	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	11
	42	37	79	25	12	2	...	...	...	31	17	14	124	113	237	116	107	223	31	32	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	14
	46	48	94	34	16	1	...	...	...	29	10	19	132	129	261	125	125	250	40	33	36	15	8	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
	50	48	98	31	16	...	...	...	...	28	8	20	140	146	286	141	136	277	30	33	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	6	10
	47	49	96	38	26	12	...	...	...	37	17	20	151	149	300	146	147	293	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	53	40	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$
	65	57	122	40	24	16	...	...	...	37	14	23	155	161	316	147	157	304	24	42	33	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	12
	36	47	83	34	3	3	...	...	...	33	19	19	157	169	326	158	166	324	33	47	41	12	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
	40	56	96	31	12	12	...	...	...	32	14	18	163	180	343	166	175	341	30	34	32	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
	47	53	100	30	7	7	...	...	...	40	12	28	171	197	368	166	186	352	15	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	30	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
	43	45	88	44	16	18	...	...	...	38	13	25	168	210	378	170	200	370	42	35 $\frac{1}{2}$	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
	38	46	84	30	3	3	...	...	...	38	21	17	174	210	384	173	217	390	26	43	36	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
	37	48	85	35	23	12	...	...	...	29	15	14	181	220	401	178	211	389	32	48	41	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
	42	63	105	35	23	12	...	...	...	34	15	19	190	242	432	187	226	413	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
	50	45	95	43	32	11	...	...	...	47	22	25	201	227	428	200	235	435	22	71	45 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{3}{4}$

+ 20 of the admissions in 1854 were chronic cases received for five years from the Gloucester Asylum; four appear in the obituary, and sixteen among the removed, not improved, in 1859.

‡ The escapes were all of Criminals, who were strangers to this county; three of the Males were nearly convalescent when they escaped; and one was supposed to be feigning insanity. The Female was re-taken after an absence of about five months.

TABLE 5.

SHOWING CAUSE OF DEATH DURING YEAR 1867.

Causes of Death.	M.	F.	T.
Apoplexy and Paralysis.....	3	2	5
Epilepsy and Convulsions.....	1	1	2
Tumour of Brain.....	1	0	1
General Paralysis.....	3	4	7
Chronic disorganization of Brain.....	8	2	10
Maniacal Exhaustion.....	0	3	3
Pneumonia.....	1	0	1
Phthisis.....	4	1	5
Marasmus (Chronic Disease of Stomach).....	0	1	1
Diarrhoea.....	1	0	1
Ovarian Dropsy.....	0	1	1
Decay of age.....	1	6	7
Accident (2 Choking: 1 Fracture).....	2	1	3
Total.....	25	22	47

TABLE 6.

SHOWING THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THOSE
DISCHARGED RECOVERED, AND IN THOSE WHO
HAVE DIED DURING THE YEAR.

Length of Residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 month.....	0	0	0	4	5	9
From 1 to 3 months.....	6	2	8	3	0	3
" 3 " 6 ".....	2	15	17	5	4	9
" 6 " 9 ".....	3	5	8	2	3	5
" 9 " 12 ".....	0	4	4	0	0	0
" 1 " 2 years.....	0	2	2	2	3	5
" 2 " 3 ".....	0	2	2	2	0	2
" 3 " 5 ".....	0	2	2	2	3	5
" 5 " 7 ".....	0	0	0	2	1	3
" 7 " 10 ".....	0	0	0	2	0	2
" 10 " 12 ".....	0	0	0	0	2	2
" 12 " 15 ".....	0	0	0	1	0	1
Over 15 ".....	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total.....	11	32	43	25	22	47

TABLE 7.
SHOWING THE DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION IN THE ADMISSIONS,
DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR THE YEAR 1867.

Class.	On Admission.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
FIRST CLASS :— First attack, and within 3 months on admission	9	12	21	3	12	15	1	0	1	4	5	9
SECOND CLASS :— First attack, above 3 and within 12 months on admission	10	7	17	3	6	9	1	2	3	5	4	9
THIRD CLASS :— Not first attack, and within 12 months on admission	6	9	15	4	9	13	0	2	2	3	1	4
FOURTH CLASS :— First attack or not, but of more than 12 months on admission	24	17	41	1	5	6	1	2	3	13	12	25
Not known (probably fourth)	1	0	1									
Total.....	50	45	95	11	32	43	3	6	9	25	22	47

TABLE 8.

SHOWING THE AGES OF THE ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES,
AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Ages.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.			
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.						
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
From 5 to 10 years	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 10 „ 15 „	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
„ 15 „ 20 „	2	1	3	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2
„ 20 „ 30 „	11	10	21	2	9	11	1	1	2	5	0	5	
„ 30 „ 40 „	9	8	17	1	6	7	0	0	0	4	3	7	
„ 40 „ 50 „	13	9	22	5	6	11	0	1	1	6	4	10	
„ 50 „ 60 „	5	8	13	2	7	9	1	2	3	3	4	7	
„ 60 „ 70 „	4	4	8	0	3	3	1	0	1	5	2	7	
„ 70 „ 80 „	1	5	6	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	7	7	
„ 80 „ 90 „	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
Total....	50	45	95	11	32	43	3	6	9	25	22	47	

TABLE 9.

CONDITION AS TO MARRIAGE IN THE ADMISSIONS,
DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, DURING THE YEAR 1867.

Condition in reference to Marriage.	Admissions.			Discharges.						Deaths.		
				Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, or otherwise.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	21	15	36	3	10	13	1	2	3	10	9	19
Married	27	23	50	7	19	26	2	3	5	13	6	19
Widowed	1	7	8	0	3	3	0	1	1	1	7	8
Not known	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total....	50	45	95	11	32	43	3	6	9	25	22	47

TABLE 10.

CONGENITAL IDIOTS, AMONG THE POORER CLASSES, IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK,
EXCLUSIVE OF BIRMINGHAM.

	Under 20 years of age.			Of whom subject to Fits.			Over 20 years of age.			Of whom subject to Fits.			Total.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
In County Asylum	12	1	13	5	1	6	32	27	59	6	3	9	44	28	72
In Workhouses	7	8	15	0	4	4	34	52	86	7	9	16	41	60	101
*Living with Friends	43	32	75	15	5	20	57	56	113	14	6	20	100	88	188
Total	62	41	103	20	10	30	123	135	258	27	18	45	185	176	361

• Returns were obtained from only about 180,000 out of a Population of about 270,000.

DIETARY TABLE.

M E N .

BREAKFAST.

One Pint of Coffee.
Six Ounces of Bread and $\frac{3}{8}$ Ounce of Butter.

DINNER.

Sunday	}	Cooked Meat, free from bone, $5\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces ; Bread, 4 Ounces ; Beer, Half a Pint ; Vegetables, about 12 Ounces.
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Friday	}	Meat and Potato Pie— Crust, 12 Ounces ; Cooked Meat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces ; Beer, Half a Pint.
Monday		
Thursday		
Saturday	Soup, 1 Pint ; Bread, 6 Ounces ; Beer, Half a Pint.	

SUPPER.

Six Ounces of Bread, 2 Ounces of Cheese, Half a Pint of Beer ; or 1 Pint of Tea, 6 Ounces of Bread, and $\frac{3}{8}$ Ounce of Butter.

WOMEN.

BREAKFAST.

One Pint of Coffee.
Five Ounces of Bread and $\frac{3}{8}$ Ounce of Butter.

DINNER.

Sunday	}	Cooked Meat, free from Bone, $4\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces ; Bread, 4 Ounces ; Beer, Half a Pint ; Vegetables, about 12 Ounces.
Tuesday		
Wednesday		
Friday	}	Meat and Potato Pie— <i>or Fruit Pie +</i> Crust, 10 Ounces ; <i>half meat</i> Cooked Meat, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Ounces ; <i>ration in</i> Beer, Half a Pint. <i>summer</i>
Monday		
Thursday		
Saturday	Soup, 1 Pint ; Bread 5 Ounces ; Beer, Half a Pint.	

SUPPER.

One Pint of Tea, Five Ounces of Bread, $\frac{3}{8}$ Ounce of Butter.

N.B.—Soup for One Hundred Patients, to be made of Liquor of Meat cooked the previous day, with 14 lbs. of Leg or Shin of Beef, 7 lbs. of Peas, 6 lbs. of Rice, 3 lbs. of Scotch Barley, 5 lbs. of Onions, Salt, Pepper, and Herbs.

EXTRAS.—For men employed as Ward-helpers, or in out-door labour: in the middle of the Forenoon, Half a Pint of Beer, 2 Ounces of Bread, and Half an Ounce of Cheese ; and at Four P.M., Half a Pint of Beer. For Women employed as Ward-helpers, or in the Kitchen or Laundry, Beer, Bread, and Cheese, in Forenoon, as Men. The Sick to be dieted at the discretion of the Medical Superintendent.

STATEMENT,

*Showing the Total Maintenance Expenses for the Year ending
31st December, 1867.*

THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN THE ASYLUM FOR THE
YEAR 1867 WAS 435.

AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING,
AND CARE OF PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1867.

	Total Cost for the Year.			Cost per Head per Week.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	1,943	7	0½	0	1	8½
Provisions (including all articles of Diet, excepting Wine and Spirits)	5,345	16	1	0	4	8½
Wine and Spirits	34	19	0	0	0	0½
Necessaries (Fuel, Lighting, Washing, &c.)	1,398	16	6	0	1	2¾
Surgery and Dispensary	61	2	5	0	0	0¾
Clothing	742	14	3	0	0	7¾
Furniture and Bedding	482	5	0½	0	0	5
Funeral Expenses	24	3	11	0	0	0¼
Garden and Farm	496	1	6½	0	0	5¼
Rates and Taxes.....	5	14	11	0	0	0¼
Miscellaneous—Books, Advertising, Print- ing, Stationery, Postages, Travelling Expenses, &c.	169	19	1	0	0	1¾
	10,705	0	5½	0	9	5¼
Less Receipts from Sales of Produce, Labour, &c.	411	5	11½	0	0	4¼
	£10,293	14	6	0	9	1

s. d.

Total Average Weekly Cost per Head 9 1

		s.	d.
Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs		9	0½
Ditto ditto from other Counties or Boroughs		14	0
Ditto ditto for Private Patients		11	1

STATEMENT,

*Shewing the Quantities of the Principal Articles of Provisions, &c.,
consumed during the Year 1867.*

LBS.				LBS.			
Beef ...	...	...	45,195	Corn Flour ...	...	...	243
Mutton ...	...	...	36,954	Tobacco ...	...	...	287
Veal ...	...	...	3,602	Snuff ...	...	...	54
Pork (home fed) .	...	...	2,687	Soap ...	...	...	9,263
Bacon (ditto) ...	...	...	2,766	Soda ...	...	...	3,182
Bread (home made)	...	...	160,058	Starch ...	...	...	166
Butter (supplied from Farm)	...	...	555	Blue ...	...	...	31
Ditto (bought) ...	...	...	3,765	Mustard ...	...	...	203
Cheese ...	...	...	7,801	Pepper ...	...	...	146
Coffee ...	...	...	1,179	Vinegar ...	...	...	114 Pints.
Chicory ...	...	...	546	LBS.			
Tea ...	...	...	1,124	Salt ...	...	...	4,844
Malt ...	...	...	1,119 Bushels.	Saltpetre ...	...	...	37
LBS.				Black Lead ...	...	...	148
Hops... ..	...	...	1,119	Eggs ...	...	...	3,740
Flour .	...	...	129,090	Blacking ...	...	...	1,280 Packets.
Rice ...	...	...	4,304	T. C. Q.			
Scotch Barley ...	...	...	312	Coals ...	...	...	962 15 3
Peas ...	...	...	636 Quarts.	Gas Coals ...	...	...	77 3 1
LBS.				Coke ...	...	...	22 4 0
Lump Sugar ...	...	...	57	Wine ...	...	...	129 Bottles.
Moist ditto ...	...	...	8,178	Spirits... ..	...	...	98 „
Treacle ...	...	...	46	Potatoes (home grown)	...	...	276 Bushels.
Rasins ...	...	...	81	Ditto (bought)	...	...	599 „
Currants ...	...	...	1,108	Cabbages ...	...	...	142 „
Carraway Seeds ...	...	...	361	Brocoli and Cauliflower	...	...	6 „
Candles ...	...	...	846	Turnips ...	...	...	30 „
Ale (home brewed)	...	...	3,023 Gallons.	Carrots ...	...	...	63 „
Beer (ditto) ...	...	...	15,422 „	Parsnips ...	...	...	123 „
Cider ...	...	...	1,317 „	Peas ...	...	...	34 „
Milk (supplied from	...	...	...	Beans ...	...	...	83 „
Farm)	...	...	4,123 „	Onions ...	...	...	25 „
Ditto (bought) ...	...	...	457 „	Rhubarb ...	...	...	66 „

CONTRACT PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES DURING THE YEAR 1867.

24

ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.	ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.
Beef	6½d. per lb.	6½d. per lb.	Pepper	7d. per lb.	5d. per lb.
Mutton	6½d. "	6½d. "	Vinegar	2s. per gallon.	2s. per gallon.
Veal	6½d. "	6½d. "	Salt	1s. 9d. per cwt.	1s. 6d. per cwt.
Butter	1s. 4d. "	1s. 3d. "	Saltpetre	6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.
Cheese	8¼d. "	7¼d. "	Black Lead	6d. "	6d. "
Coffee	1s. 4d. "	1s. 4d. "	Eggs	1s. 6d. per score.	1s. 6d. per score.
Chicory	7d. "	7d. "	Blacking	4s. 6d. per gross.	4s. 6d. per gross.
Tea	2s. 4d. "	2s. 3d. "	Coals	15s. per ton.	14s. 6d. per ton.
Malt	9s. per bushel.	8s. 6d. per bushel.	Gas Coals	15s. 6d. "	16s. "
Hops	1s. 6d. per lb.	1s. 8d. per lb.	Coke	2s. 9d. per quarter.	2s. 9d. per quarter.
Flour	45s. per sack.	44s. per sack.	White Lead	35s. per cwt.	35s. per cwt.
Rice	3d. per lb.	3d. per lb.	Putty	12s. "	12s. "
Scotch Barley	2d. "	2d. "	Olive Oil	8s. per gallon.	8s. per gallon.
Peas	8s. 9d. per bushel.	8s. per bushel.	Sweet Oil	4s. 9d. "	4s. 9d. "
Lump Sugar	5½d. per lb.	5½d. per lb.	Raw Linseed Oil ..	4s. "	4s. "
Moist Sugar	3¾d. "	4½d. "	Boiled ditto	4s. 6d. "	4s. 6d. "
Treacle	2½d. "	2½d. "	Rape Oil	4s. 11d. "	4s. 11d. "
Raisins	4½d. "	4½d. "	Turpentine	6s. "	5s. "
Currants	4d. "	4d. "	Bed Sacking	1s. 6d. per yard.	1s. 6d. per yard.
Caraway Seeds ..	6d. "	6d. "	Blankets	13s. 9d. per pair.	13s. 6d. per pair.
Dip Candles	5¼d. "	5¼d. "	Welsh Flannel	1s. 1d. per yard.	1s. 1d. per yard.
Cornflour	7d. "	7d. "	Scouring ditto	5¾d. "	5¾d. "
Tobacco	3s. 7d. "	3s. 7d. "	Shirting Calico ..	7¼d. "	6¾d. "
Snuff	4s. 10d. "	4s. 10d. "	Sheeting Calico	1s. 2d. "	1s. 1d. "
Soap	35s. & 28s. per cwt.	34s. & 24s. per cwt.	Linen Sheetting	2s. 6d. "	2s. 5d. "
Soft Soap	38s. "	34s. "	Bed Ticking	1s. "	1s. "
Soda	8s. 3d. "	8s. "	Linen Check	9¾d. "	9d. "
Starch	5d. per lb.	4½d. per lb.	Blue Strip'd Shirting	1s. 1½d. "	1s. "
Blue	1s. 2d. "	1s. 2d. "	Russia Towelling ..	5½d. "	5½d. "
Mustard	1s. 4d. "	1s. 4d. "			

ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.	ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.
Huckaback (un-bleached)	9½d.	per yard.	Moleskin	2s. 7d.	per yard.
Huckaback (bleached)	9½d.	"	Corduroy	2s. 7d.	"
Table Linens	1s. 6d.	"	Tweed (Men's Clothing)	2s. 9d.	"
Bed Rugs	6s. 9d.	each.	Jean (for Jackets) ...	1s. 1½d.	"
Linen Checks	11½d.	per yard.	Stays	30s. to 33s.	per dozen.
Straw Bonnets	10s. 11d.	per dozen	Men's Worsted Socks	14s.	"
Tweed	1s. 1d.	per yard	Men's Stocks	9s.	"
Winseys	11½d.	"	Men's Braces	6s. 6d.	"
Striped Calico	6d.	"	Pocket Handkerchiefs	6s.	"
Waste Lining	1s. 2½d.	"	Gown Prints	7¼d.	per yard.
Women's Cotton Stockings	8s. 6d.	per dozen.	Derrys	9d.	"
Women's Cotton Socks	6s. 9d.	"	Women's Shawls ...	4s. 6d.	each.
Hessin.....	1s. 4d. & 8½d.	per yd.	Ditto Neckerchiefs	9s. 6d.	per dozen.
Drabbett.....	1s. 6d.	per yard.	Cap Bordering	22s.	per gross.
Canvas	1s. 6½d.	"	Check Muslin	8s. 6d.	per piece.
Brown Drill	1s. 6d.	"	Domet.....	7½d.	per yard.
Sail Cloth	1s. 7d.	"	Leather, Kip Butts	1s. 9d.	per lb.
Strainering.....	7½d.	"	" Kip Shoulders	1s. 4d.	"
Jean	9½d.	"	" Insole	9d.	"
Mackintosh Sheetings	2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 3d.	per yard.	" Butts	1s. 2d.	"
Brown Holland	7d.	per yard.	" Welts	1s. 2d.	"
Dimity	9d.	"	Hemp	1s. 8d.	"
Furniture Print.....	4½d.	"	Flax	2s. 6d.	"
Pilot Cloth	4s. 4d.	"	Bristles	14s.	"
Drab Cloth	2s. 9½d.	"	Hair Brooms	35s.	per dozen.
			" Scrub Brushes	18s.	"
			Hair Pail Brushes...	15s.	"

CONTRACT PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES DURING THE YEAR 1867—CONTINUED.

ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.	ARTICLES.	Half-Year ending June 30th.	Half-Year ending December 31st.
Bass Brooms	12s. per dozen.	12s. per dozen.	Dishes, 11 inches ...	1s. 2d. per pair.	1s. 2d. per pair.
Scrub Brushes	7s.	7s.	" 10 "	1s.	1s.
Hand ditto ...	6s.	6s.	" 9 "	10d.	10d.
Hand ditto ...	15s.	15s.	Vegetable Dishes ...	2s. 4d.	2s. 4d.
Shoe ditto ...	8s.	8s.	Pie Dishes, 16 inches	2s. 4d.	2s. 4d.
Black Lead ditto ...	10s.	10s.	" 14 "	2s.	2s.
Stove ditto ...	4s.	4s.	" 12 "	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.
Clothes ditto ...	12s.	12s.	Dinner Plates	2s. 3d. per dozen.	2s. 3d. per dozen.
Hair ditto ...	12s.	12s.	Pudding ditto	1s. 8d.	1s. 8d.
Hair Combs	6s.	6s.	Pint Basins	3s. 3d.	3s. 3d.
Wash Leathers	10s.	10s.	Pint Mugs	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.
Whitewash Brushes	48s.	54s.	Half-pint Mugs	2s. 3d.	2s. 3d.
Painters' ditto	29s. to 42s. per dozen.	29s. to 42s. per dozen.	One-and-half Pint		
Dusting ditto	29s. to 42s.	29s. to 42s.	Pudding Basins ...	3s. 6d.	3s. 6d.
Wool Mop Yarn ...	1s. per lb.	1s. per lb.	One Pint ditto	3s.	3s.
Jute	7d.	7d.	Half-pint ditto	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.
Dishes, 20 inches ...	5s. 4d. per pair.	5s. 4d. per pair.	Jugs and Basins	9s.	9s.
" 18 "	4s. 4d.	4s. 4d.	Cups and Saucers ...	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
" 16 "	2s. 2d.	2s. 2d.	Three Pint Jugs	8s.	8s.
" 14 "	2s.	2s.	Two ditto ditto	6s.	6s.
" 12 "	1s. 6d.	1s. 6d.	One ditto ditto	4s.	4s.

1st January and 31st December, 1867.

LIVE STOCK :—

Horses	...	...	...	...
Cows	...	...	...	...
Pigs	...	...	...	...

DEAD STOCK :—

Hay	...	...	...	...
Ditto, in Rick, estimated at	...	...	...	...
Straw	...	...	...	...
Ditto, in Rick, estimated at	...	...	...	...
Oats	...	...	...	...
Beans	...	...	...	...
Ditto, in Rick, estimated at	...	...	...	...
Ditto Straw	...	...	...	...
Peas	...	...	...	...
Wheat, in Rick, estimated at	...	...	...	...
Ditto Straw, ditto	...	...	...	...
Barley, in Rick, estimated at	...	...	...	...
Ditto Straw, ditto	...	...	...	...
Barley and Bean Meal	...	...	...	...
Bran	...	...	...	...
Onions	...	...	...	...
Potatoes	...	...	...	...
Carrots	...	...	...	...
Mangold Wurzel	...	...	...	...

IMPLEMENTS, as per Inventory Book

Wheelbarrows, Cart Gearing, & Ladder	£. s. d.	6	0	0
Chaff Machine	£. s. d.	7	10	0
Shovels, Spades, Pickaxes, Seythes,				
Grafting Tools, Weeding Irons, and				
Garden Lines	£. s. d.	4	11	0
Forks, Hoes, Rakes, and large Box	£. s. d.	2	6	10
Stone Hammers, Rakers, Riddles, Clod				
Crushers, Mittens, and Baskets	£. s. d.	1	2	10
Carried forward	£. s. d.	...	...	£21 10 8
Value 1st January	£. s. d.	...	...	...
Fifteen per Cent.	£. s. d.	...	...	...
New Stock	£. s. d.	...	...	...
	£. s. d.	...	...	£89 14 1

N.B.—£15 per Cent. for wear and tear is deducted from the value of the Implements on the 1st of January, and the value of the New Stock during the Year added.

Dr.

GARDEN AND FARM

VALUE OF STOCK, 1ST JANUARY, 1867,

AS PER SCHEDULE :—

					£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Live Stock	246 15 0	
Dead Stock	354 0 1	
						<u> </u>	600 15 1

To PAYMENTS FOR

Live Stock, Provender, Implements, Seeds, Plants,

and Sundries, as per Garden and Farm Account ... 310 11 7

 310 11 7

LABOUR :—

Bailiff's Wages ... 46 16 0

Wages chargeable to Garden and Farm Account ... 116 19 0

 163 15 0 474 6 7

1075 1 8

BALANCE ... 163 13 1£1238 14 9

ACCOUNT—CONTINUED.

Cr.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Cash for Cow	14 0 0	
By ditto Wheat	44 1 0	
By ditto Plants	0 1 10	
By ditto Calves	5 15 0	
By ditto Cow	13 10 0	
By Team Work (2 Horses) not connected with either Garden or Farm, 97 days each, at 4s. per day each		38 16 0	116 3 10

BY VEGETABLES SUPPLIED TO ASYLUM,

VIZ. :—

Potatoes, 276 bushels 2 gallons, at 3s. 6d. per bushel	48 6 10	
Cabbages, 142 bushels 5 gallons, at 1s. 6d. per bushel	10 13 11	
Brocoli and Cauliflower, 6 bushels 3 gallons, at 3s. 6d. per bushel	1 2 4	
Turnips, 30 bushels 5 gallons, at 1s. per bushel	1 10 7	
Carrots, 63 bushels 6 gallons, at 1s. 6d. per bushel	4 15 7	
Parsnips, 123 bushels 5 gallons, at 1s. per bushel	6 3 7	
Peas, 34 bushels 1 gallon, at 1s. 6d. per bushel	2 11 2	
Beans, 83 bushels, at 1s. 3d. per bushel	5 3 9	
Onions, 25 bushels 1 gallon, at 4s. per bushel	5 0 6	
Rhubarb, 66 bushels 2 gallons, at 2s. per bushel	6 12 6	
Fruit	4 0 0	
Cucumbers, Celery, Leeks, and Herbs	5 0 0	
	<u>101 0 9</u>	

BY BUTTER AND MILK SUPPLIED,

VIZ. :—

Butter, 555lbs., at 1s. 2d. per lb.	32 7 6	
Milk, 4372 gallons, at 1s. per gallon	218 12 0	
	<u>250 19 6</u>	

BY PORK AND BACON SUPPLIED,

VIZ. :—

Pork, 2994½lbs. (consumed), at 6½d. per lb.	81 1 10½	
Ditto, 521½lbs. (in store), at ditto	14 2 7	
Bacon, 2588lbs. (consumed), at ditto	70 1 10	
Ditto, 2065½lbs. (in store), at ditto	55 18 7½	
	<u>221 4 11</u>	573 5 2

BY VALUE OF STOCK, 31st DECEMBER, 1867,

AS PER SCHEDULE :—

Live Stock	264 0 0	
Dead Stock	285 5 9	
	<u>549 5 9</u>	
	<u>£1238 14 9</u>	

GENERAL

Of Receipts and Payments on the Maintenance and Building

RECEIPTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	166	6	6			
From Sales of Produce, &c.	411	5	11½			
„ Pauper Patients from Counties and Boroughs to which Asylum belongs...	10,021	19	8			
„ Pauper Patients from other Counties and Boroughs	17	0	0			
„ Private Patients	202	5	5			
	<hr/>			10,818	17	6½

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

From Rates... ..	3,799	9	9			
„ Sale of Sand	5	16	0			
	<hr/>			3,805	5	9

£14,624 3 3½

STATEMENT

Accounts from the 1st of Jan. to the 31st of Dec., 1867.

PAYMENTS.

MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	1,943	7	0½			
Provisions (including all articles of Diet excepting Wine and Spirits)... ..	5,345	16	1			
Wine and Spirits	34	19	0			
Necessaries (Fuel, Light, Washing, &c.) ...	1,398	16	6			
Surgery and Dispensary	61	2	5			
Clothing	742	14	3			
Furniture and Bedding	482	5	8½			
Funeral Expenses	24	3	11			
Garden and Farm	496	1	6½			
Rates and Taxes	5	14	11			
Miscellaneous—Books, Advertising, Print- ing, Stationery, Postages, Travelling Expenses, &c.	169	19	1			
	<hr/>			10,705	0	5½

BUILDING ACCOUNT.

Building and Repairs	691	13	4			
Loan and Interest	3,035	12	10			
	<hr/>			3,727	6	2
Total Payments	14,432	6	7½			
Balance in hand 31st December	191	16	8			
	<hr/>			£14,624	3	3½
	<hr/>					

SIR R. N. C. HAMILTON, BART., }
J. T. ARKWRIGHT, ESQ., } AUDITORS.

P. P. SANDERS, *Clerk.*

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\* \* \* *For Building Loan Account, see next Page.*

## BUILDING LOAN ACCOUNT.

|                                                  | £.      | s. | d. |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------|----|----|
| Amount of Money borrowed from the ECONOMIC       |         |    |    |
| ASSURANCE COMPANY ... ..                         | 55,000  | 0  | 0  |
| Paid off ... ..                                  | 29,333  | 6  | 8  |
|                                                  | <hr/>   |    |    |
| Balance remaining due 31st December, 1867 ... .. | £25,666 | 13 | 4  |
|                                                  | <hr/>   |    |    |